



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A LIST OF THE TYPES OF FOSSIL VERTEBRATES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, JR.¹

A considerable number of fossil vertebrates, collected by the geological surveys of the State of Texas under the direction of Mr. E. T. Dumble, state geologist, had been sent to Dr. E. D. Cope for identification. Much of this material is in very fragmentary condition, but Dr. Cope labelled all the recognizable specimens and described from the collection a number of new species. For ten years or more this material has remained in unopened boxes, as it was returned by Dr. Cope. In the course of the past summer I have arranged these collections in the University Museum, and carefully determined all the type material, a comparatively easy task since Dr. Cope had labelled such specimens in almost all cases with the word "type." All the types described by Dr. Cope in the reports of the Geological Survey have been found, with the exception of those of *Pliauchenia spatula* and *Microdus dumblei*.

Since this valuable material has finally been rescued after so many years of obscurity, it seems advisable to publish a list of the type specimens for the use of students of vertebrate paleontology.

In this list I have stated the place of first description of each of the species, with the exception of *Deltodes planidens* and the species of *Mesodon*: these are not described in the Geological Reports, and I can find no mention of them in the "Zoological Record." Most of the species are described in the "Report on the Paleontology of the Vertebrates," Third Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas, published in 1892; and in "A Preliminary Report on the Vertebrate Paleontology of the Llano Estacado," Fourth Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas, published in 1893. For the sake of brevity these two papers may be referred to respectively as the "Third Report" and the "Fourth Report."

¹ Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Texas, No. 63.

Pisces.

Deltodes planidens Cope.

Mesodon diastematicus Cope.

M. dumblianus Cope.

Reptilia.

Belodon superciliosus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 12.

Palæoctonus orthodon Cope, Ibid., p. 15.

P. dumblianus Cope, Ibid., p. 16.

Testudo hexagonata Cope, Ibid., p. 77.

T. laticaudata Cope, Ibid., p. 75.

T. turgida Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1892, p. 127.

T. pertenuis Cope, Ibid., p. 226. The material of this, as of *turgida*, is in very fragmentary condition and not marked "type"; but probably it is a portion of the type material.

Mammalia.**Edentata.**

Megalonyx leptostomus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 49.

Tomiopsis ferruminatus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1893, p. 317.

Proboscidea.

Dibelodon præcursor Cope, Fourth Report, p. 64.

Tetrabelodon serriidens cimarronis Cope, Ibid., p. 18.

Ungulata.

Platygonus bicalcaratus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 68.

Blastomeryx (Merycodus) gemmifer Cope, Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey of Territories, 1874, p. 531. Report U. S. Geological Geography. Surveys west of the 100th meridian, 1877, p. 360.

Holomeniscus macrocephalus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 85.

H. sulcatus Cope, Ibid., p. 84.

Procamelus leptognathus Cope, Ibid., p. 37.

Protohippus fossulatus Cope, Ibid., p. 30.

P. pachyops Cope, Ibid., p. 41.

P. lenticularis Cope, Ibid., p. 41.

Hippidium interpolatum Cope, Ibid., p. 42.

Equus cumminsii Cope, Ibid., p. 67.

E. eurystylus Cope, Ibid., p. 43.

E. semiplicatus Cope, Ibid., p. 80.

E. simplicidens Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1892, p. 124.

E. minutus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 67.

Carnivora.

Felis hillianus Cope, Fourth Report, p. 55.

Borophagus diversidens Cope, Amer. Nat., 1892, p. 1028. —
Fourth Report, p. 54.

Canimartes cumminsii Cope, Fourth Report, p. 52.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,

September 24, 1904.